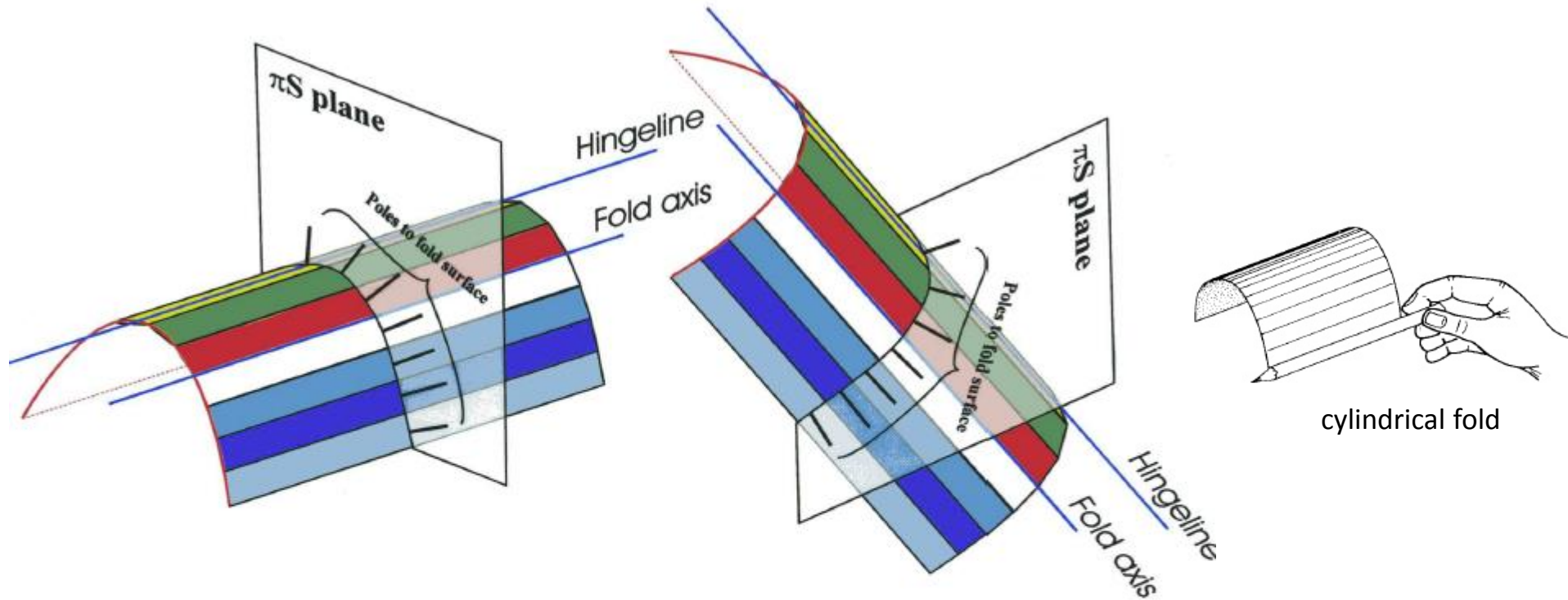
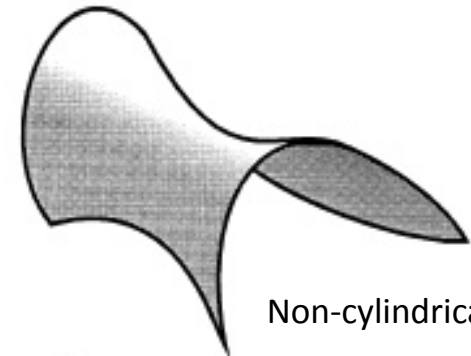


Lab 5 Geometrical analysis of folds II

Fold classification: cylindrical fold and Non-cylindrical fold



For a cylindrical fold, the poles to the fold surface lie in a common plane (πS) perpendicular to the fold hingeline.

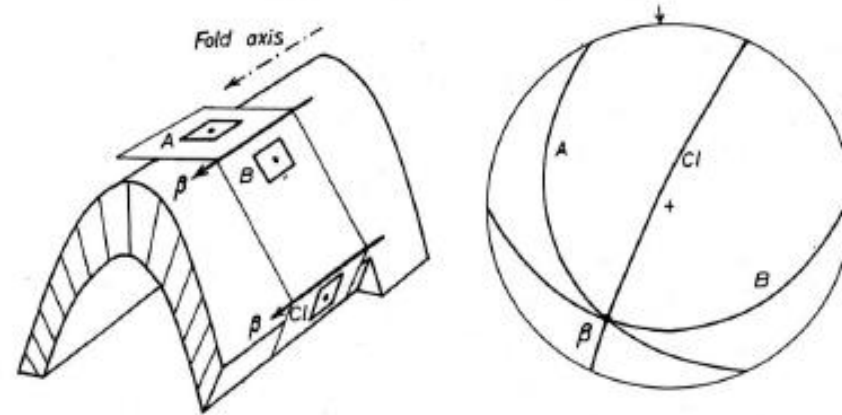


Non-cylindrical fold

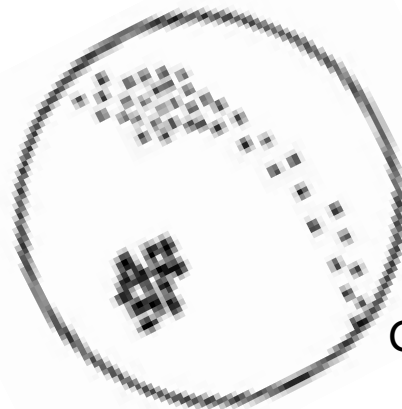
β and π diagrams

For a perfect cylindrical fold:

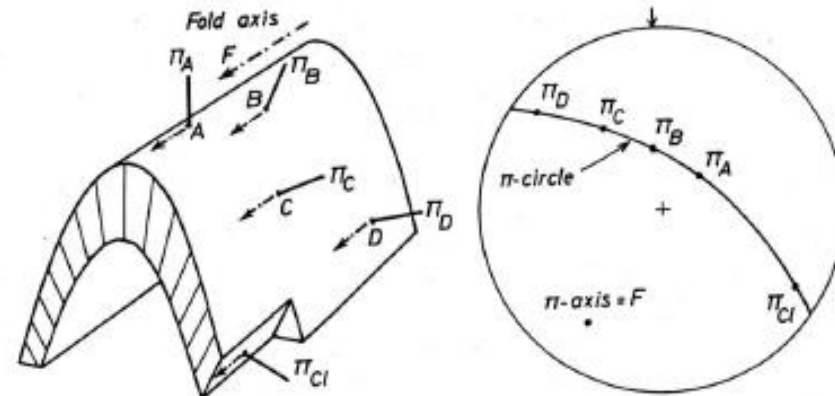
Fold surface dips plotted as great circles intersect at a single point, which is the hinge line plot (β -diagram).



Fold surface dips plotted as plane poles lie in a great circle, the pole to which is the hinge line plot (π -diagram).

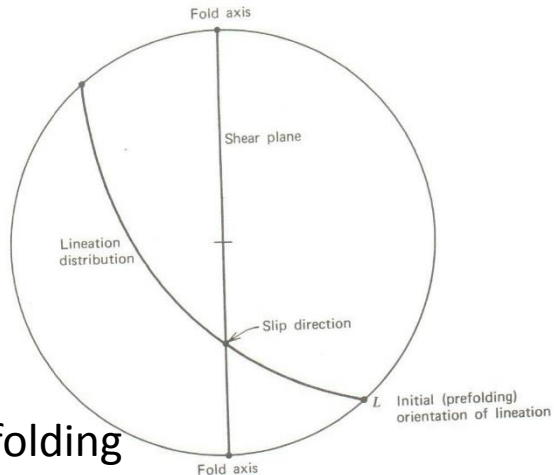
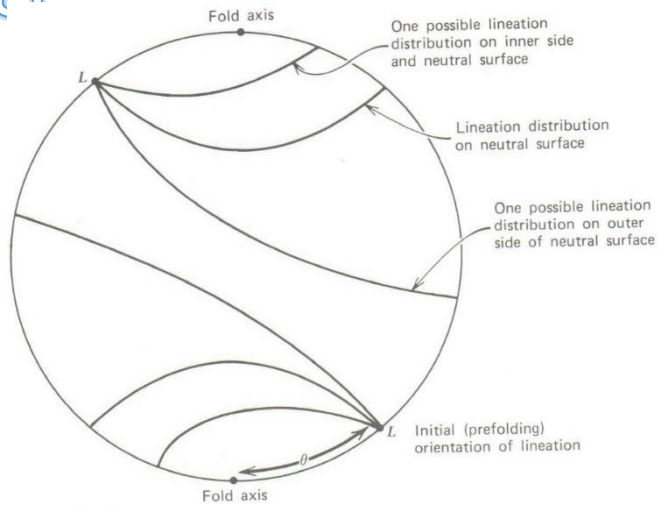


Great circle girdle

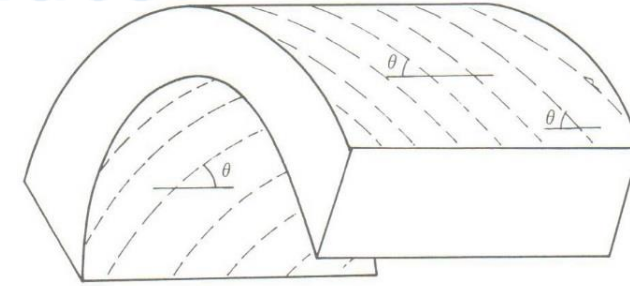
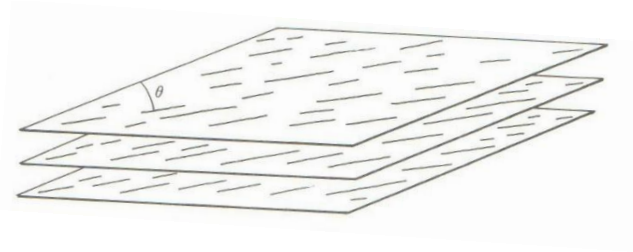


Linear structures were reoriented in later folding

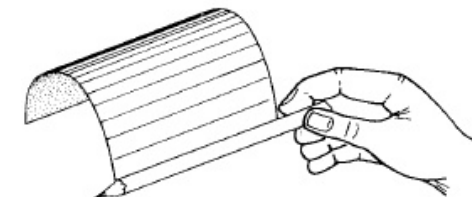
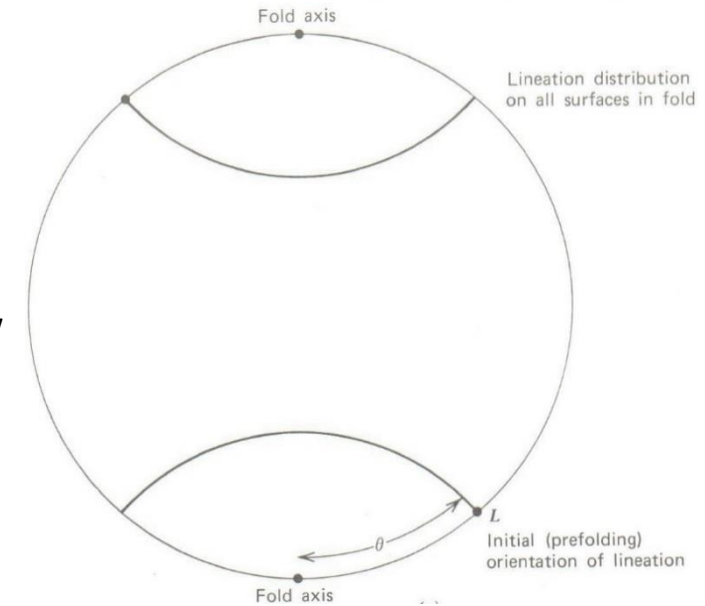
Orthogonal flexure



Passive-shear folding



Flexural flow



Initial orientation is on the circle

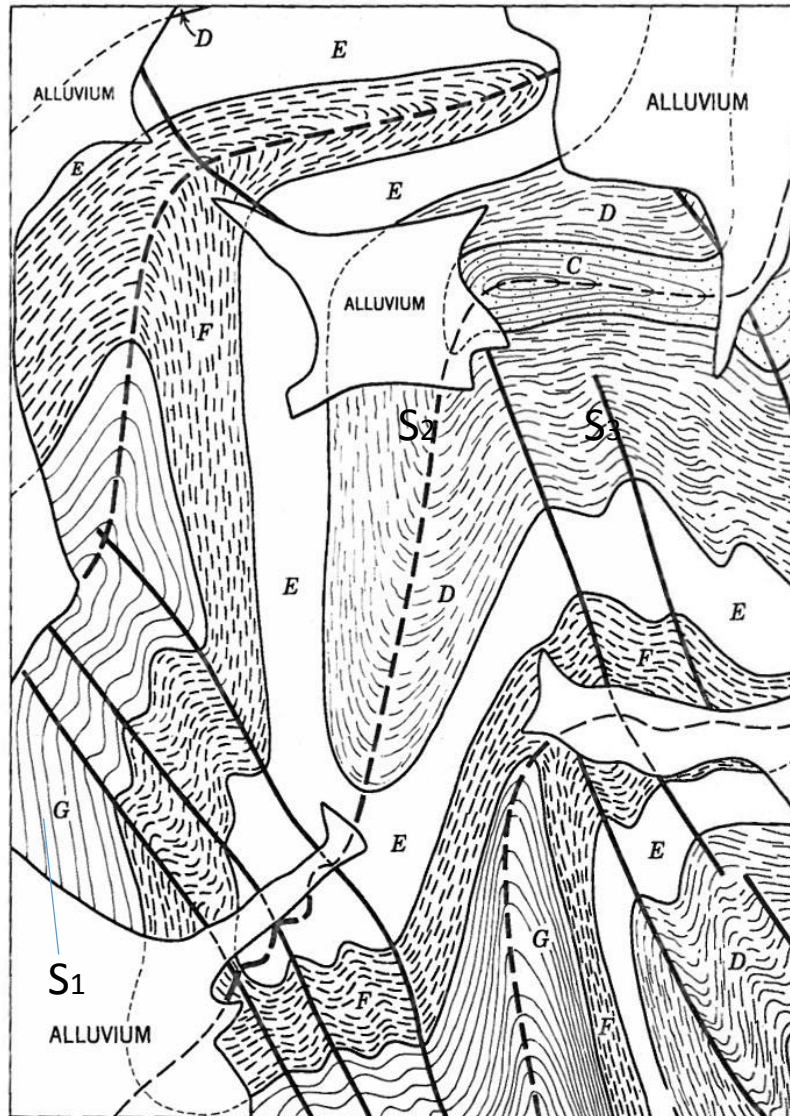
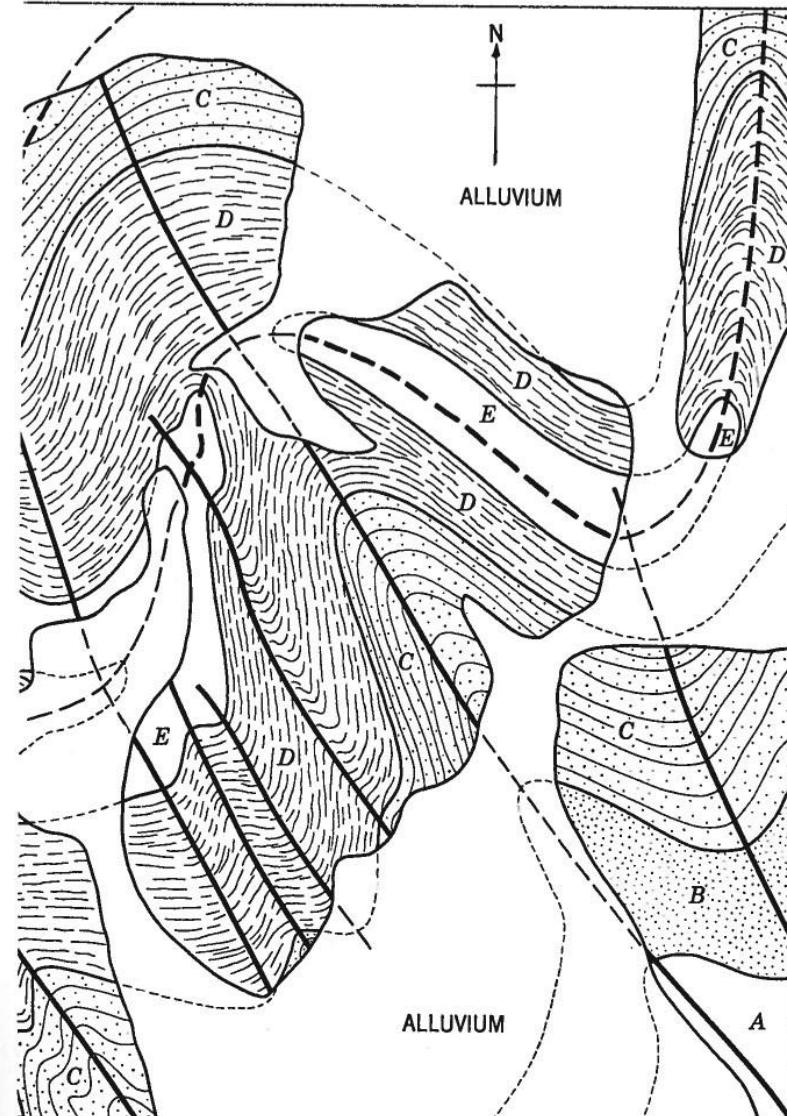


FIG. 5-23. Diagrammatic map of body containing superposed folds in a lithologic layering S_1 . Broken lines, traces of axial surfaces of first generation S_2 ; full dark lines, traces of axial surfaces of second generation S_3 . A, B, ..., E are mappable



layering S_1 . Broken lines, traces of axial surfaces of first generation S_2 ; full dark lines, traces of axial surfaces of second generation S_3 . A, B, ..., E are mappable lithologic units.

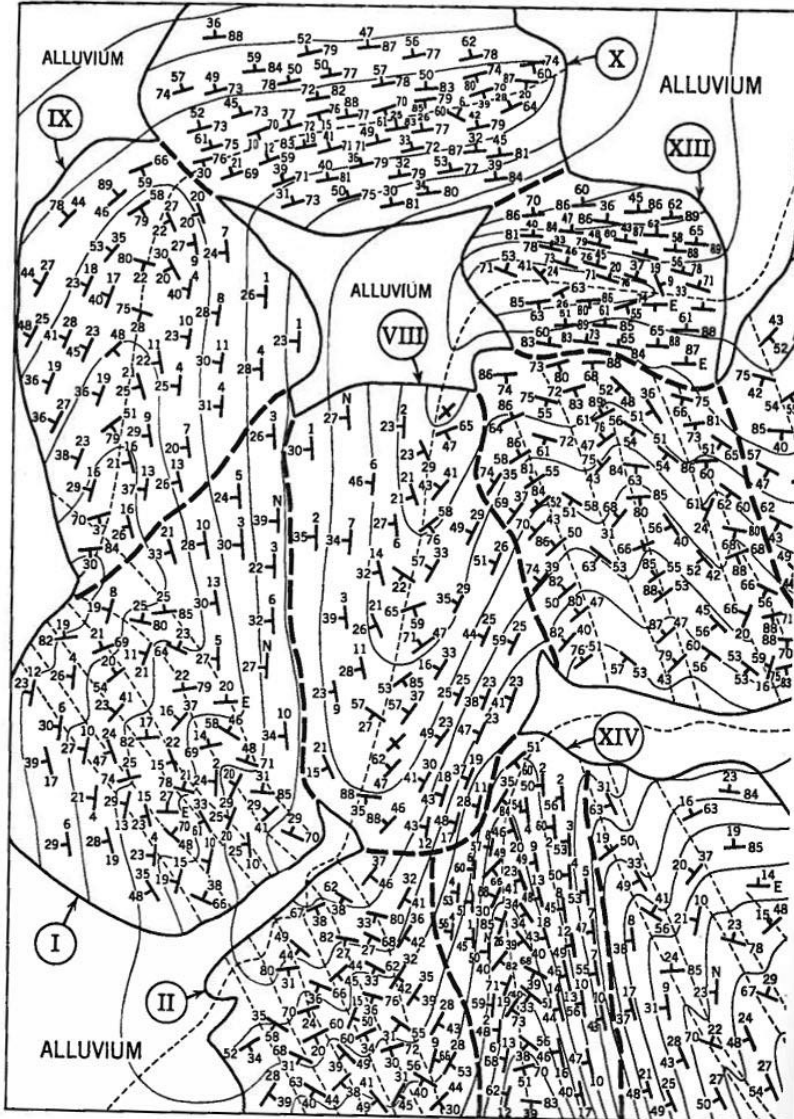
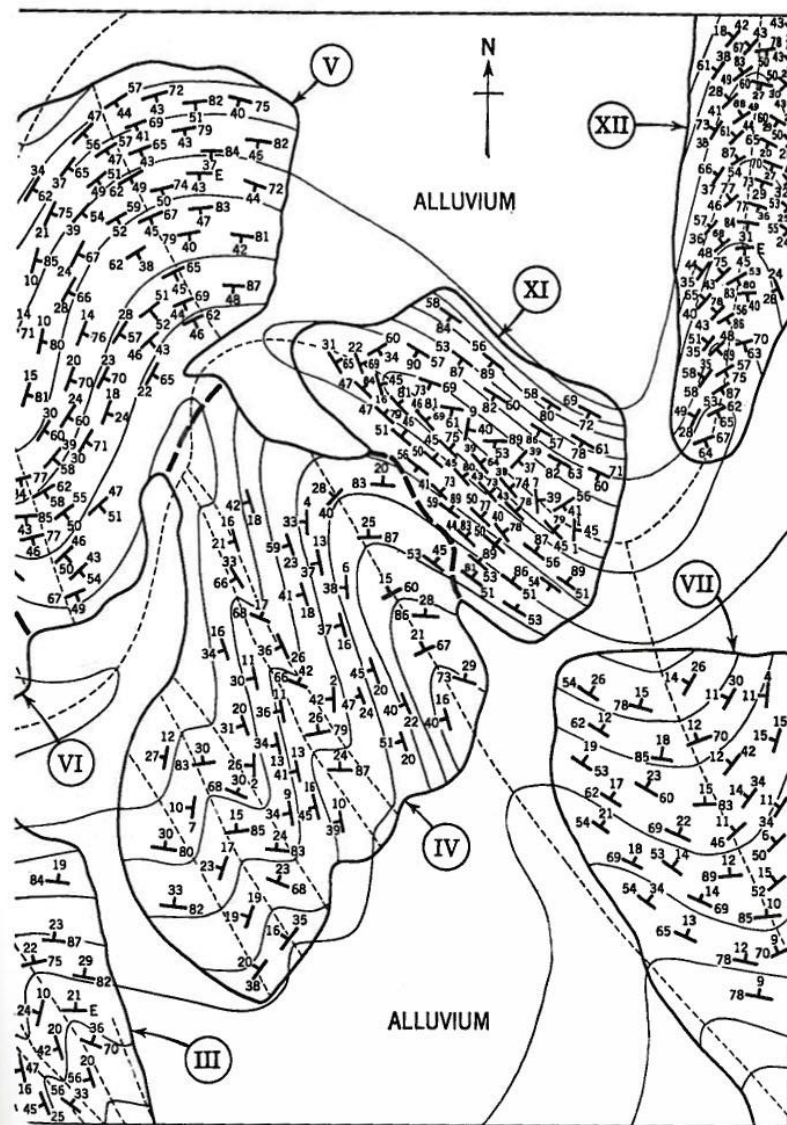


FIG. 5-24. Domains of plane cylindrical folding of S_1 with S_2 as axial plane



(I to VII) and with S_2 as axial plane (VIII to XIV) (from Fig. 5-23).



Plot all data together; complicated and hard to understand; does not help

Divide into small areas (homogenous domains)

Homogenous Domain: Structural data from the domain (area) show simple pattern that we can understand

Data analysis

- Equal-area projection: powerful tool for data analysis (structural analysis)

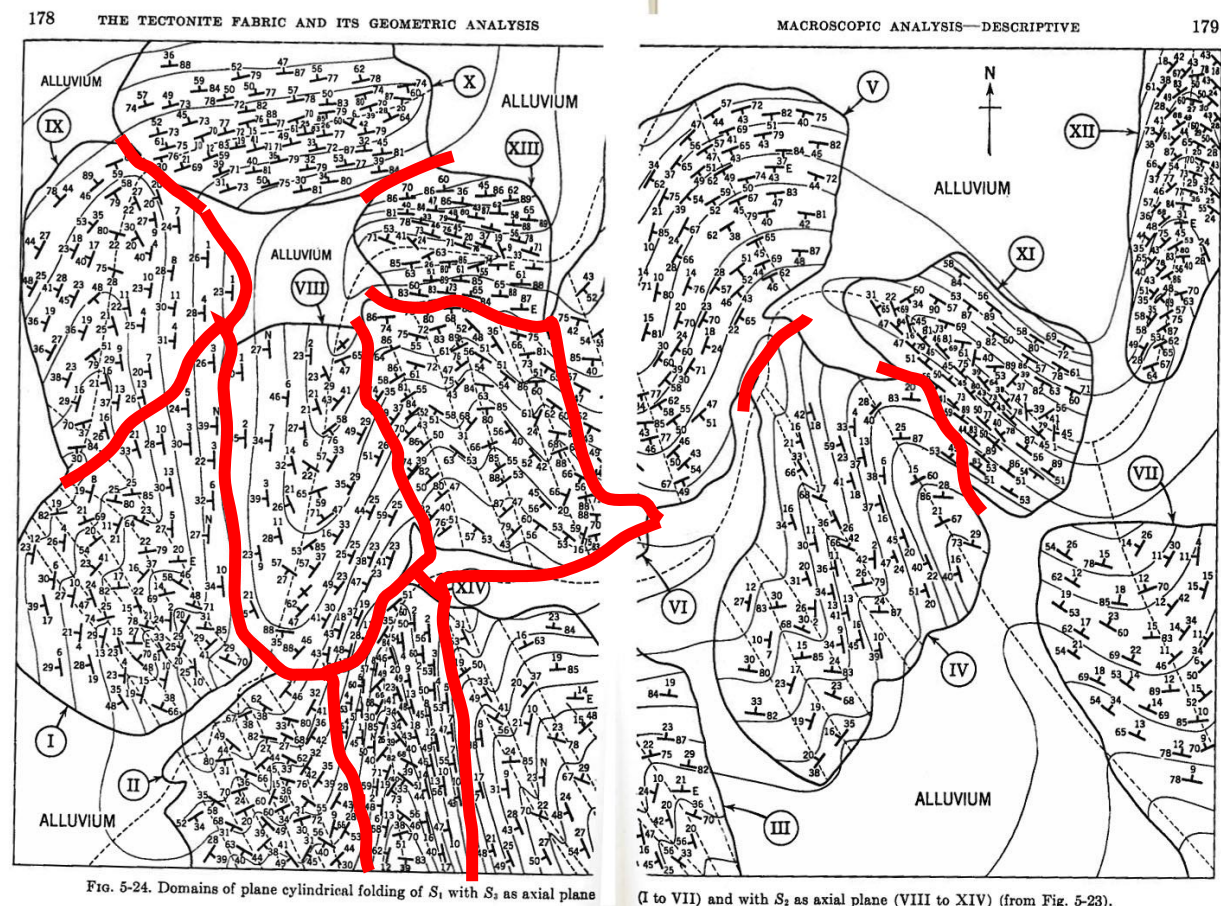


FIG. 5-24. Domains of plane cylindrical folding of S_1 with S_2 as axial plane (I to VII) and with S_2 as axial plane (VIII to XIV) (from Fig. 5-23).

180 THE TECTONITE FABRIC AND ITS GEOMETRIC ANALYSIS

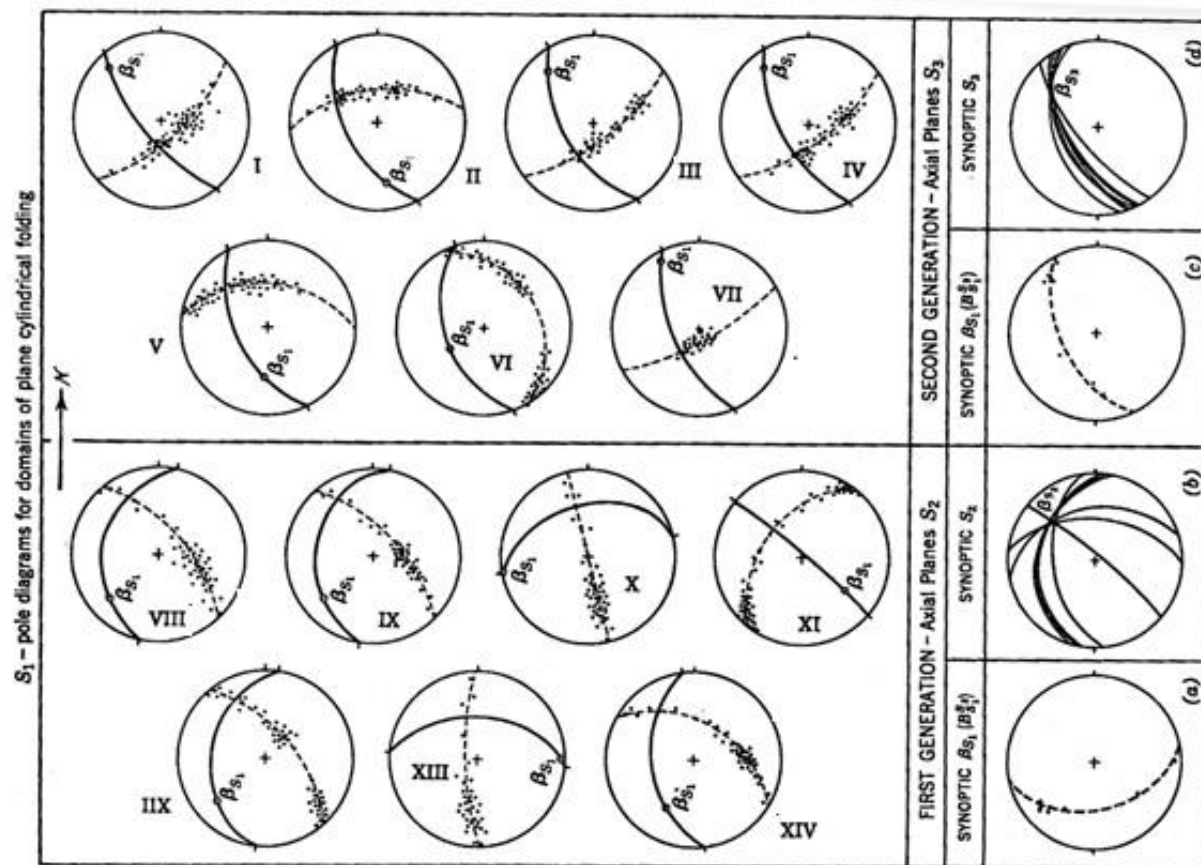


Fig. 5-25. Projections of data from Fig. 5-24 (explanation in text).

Homogenous Domain: Structural data from the domain (area) show simple pattern that we can understand

Plot orientation data and also consider their positions on map; By trial and error: find domains

Software for stereographic/equal-area projection

- Software Stereonet developed by Rich Allmendinger

<http://www.geo.cornell.edu/geology/faculty/RWA/programs/stereonet.html>

